

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissem unted to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ablication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Czar in Paris.

If the young Czar, Nicholas II., be a man of some imagination, he can hardly fail to contrast the enthusiastic welcome which he will receive in Paris to-day with the very different circumstances under which three of his ancestors have visited the French capital. Those who preceded him-we refer of course to PETER the Great, ALEXANDER I., and ALEXANDER II .- encountered only halfdisdainful curiosity, resentful silence, or indignant disapproval, whereas the present Emperor will find himself the idealized object of a nation's gratitude and hope. When PETER I, came to Paris in 1716 he

had been the sole ruler of Russia for about twenty years. He was already surnamed "The Great," for he was known to have in troduced some features of high civilization in a country which was centuries behind Western Europe, to have laid the founda tions of St. Petersburg, to have built a navy, to have organized an army on the latest models, and to have beaten at Poltava CHARLES XII, of Sweden, one of the greatest Generals of the day. But in spite of the genius which he undoubtedly possessed, and of the almost pathetic diligence with which he strove to imitate the usages of the West, PETER was still in his habits and manners only a half-reclaimed barbarian and he was accompanied by his second wife, the coarse Livonian peasant girl, who is known to history as CATHERINE I. The chronicles of the time recount the sensation produced at the court of the Regent ORLEANS by the astounding lack of refinement, and even of personal cleanliness evinced by this illustrious Czar; indeed, some of the incidents recorded recall the stories told in our own time regarding the behavior of the Shah and his suite in Buckingham Palace. Every night would the great Muscovite and his spouse get drunk together, and every morning they would be found sleeping off their potations on the floor, which they regarded with less suspicion than the bed. In the treets they were chased and beset by the per-eyed Parisians as if they had been wild animals; and it entered not the head of the wildest dreamer to imagine that a successor of that royal boor would one day be acclaimed with rapture as the savior and champion of France.

ALEXANDER I. with the allied armies entered Paris in the spring of 1814, just before the first abdication of NAPOLEON, and again, the next year, after Waterloo. There were reasons why, under happier conditions, he might have been sympathetic to Parisians. His commanding presence, his culture, his refinement, his magnanimity, and his urbanity made a deep impression upon those who were not inflexibly opposed to him in politics. It was known, besides, that his randmother, CATHERINE II., who in all her tastes was a French woman, had given him for a tutor the French litterateur, LA HARPE, and that in his manners and views of life he was a Frenchman of the ancien régime. But he personified the mutilation and abasement of France; and his arrival in Paris portended the restoration of a hated dynasty, sure to be hostile in spirit, if not in act, to the free institutions which for two preceding decades had assured prosperity and progress. Amid such dismal associations, the Czar ALEXANDER could not hope for anything but perfunctory respect and purchasable plaudits, and it must have been brought home to him in a hundred disagreeable ways, that to the mass of the

Parisians he was a most unwelcome visitant It was in 1867 that ALEXANDER II., the | to hope and to strive for its reversal. But we believe grandfather of the present Czar, crossed Europe to witness the great exposition of that year, in which the prestige of the second empire seemed to culminate, so far as superficial splendor went. In the career of the illustrious sight-seer there had been at least one incident which should have led the emotional Parisians to view him with admiration and esteem. Only a few years had passed since, by a stroke of the pen, the Russian Emperor had emancipated over 20,000,000 of serfs, and had generously endowed them with the lands which they had previously tilled for others; a reform which, as re gards the unselfishness of the motives prompting it and the colossal scope of its beneficence, has never been equalled the earth. Almost simultaneously, lowever, with the memorable deliv erance of the Russian peasantry from servitude, had broken out the last Polish insurrection, which, as men now living can recall, was literally drowned in blood. The hearts of many Frenchmen had been wrung by the fate of those combatants for liberty, and the anxious efforts of NAPO-LEON III. to shield his friend from annoyance could not altogether repress the utter-

It is scarcely possible that any such unpleasant incident will mar the reception of the Czar and the Czarina to-day. It is scarcely possible, because the whole of the vast concourse drawn from all parts of France to Paris would view with shhorrence and with fury any offer of pjury or insult to the nation's friend. In their eyes NICHOLAS II. embodies the immense resources and tremendous possibilities of the one great European power without whose assistance France is helpless, but with whose aid she may look forward to regaining quickly the place of pride which she has held in history.

ance of reproach and imprecation, or pre-

vent a young law student from shouting

'Vive la Pologne, Sire!" in the startled ear

of the imperial guest.

Georgia.

The State election in Georgia takes place to-morrow. It is for Governor, other State officers, and members of the Legislature. The issues involved are so far dissimilar from those up for settlement in the other States of the Union next month, that some examination of them may be instructive.

Georgia is one of the few States in which there are many Prohibitionists, but no Prohibition party. In the Presidential election, 1892, only 988 votes were cast in the 137 counties of Georgia for the Prohibition electoral ticket. Instead of maintaining a separate party organization, the Prohibitionists there act with the established political parties, and are able to exercise considerable influence on the course of each. Georgia has a complex excise law, under the terms of which one-tenth of the voters of any county uniting in a petition can secure the submission of the question of

subject to the condition that such a question cannot be submitted on the same day or during the same month as a regular election, or oftener than once in two years, and cannot be submitted for the consideration of the voters of a county already under Prohi-

number of counties than now have it. At

the State Populist Convention, which put

him in nomination, prohibition was en-

dorsed, and the support of prohibition

voters, for, as we have said, there is practi-

cally no prohibition party, was invoked in

his favor. The Democratic candidate for

Governor at to-morrow's election is Mr.

ATCHISON, who represents more largely than

his opponent both the Democracy of

the State and the conservative forces,

the commercial and material interests so

extensive in the large cities, and the oppo-

sition of the more intelligent voters to those

gained the largest foothold in the remote

have for some years past adopted the policy

of supporting a national ticket in the No

vember contest, while abstaining from tak-

ing any part in the State contest in the Octo-

ber election. In 1886, in 1888, in 1890, in

1892, and in 1894 they made no nomina-

tions for Governor. The only opposition to

the regular Democratic organization came

from the Populists, who in the last preced-

ing State election polled 96,000 votes, as

against 120,000 for Mr. ATCHISON, the

In the Presidential election of 1892 the

Democratic vote of Georgia was 130,000,

the Republican 48,000, and the Populist

42,000. The Republicans kept aloof from

the State campaign, which will be brought

to a close to-morrow night, until a week

ago, when Mr. BUCK, the Chairman of their

State Committee, issued a sort of general

bulletin of an informal character, calling

upon the Republicans to give their support

to the Populist ticket. There is no present

basis of alliance, while the question of

honest money dominates and dwarfs all

other considerations, as between Republi-

canism represented by the nomina-

tion of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, and Pop

ulism as represented in Georgia by the Hon.

T. WATSON of Thompson township and

vicinity. In the St. Louis Convention 23 of

the 26 Georgia delegates voted in favor of

the hard-money plank of the platform, with-

out any compromise or evasion. It may be

well believed, too, that the Georgia Repub-

licans are not in favor of any radical system

of voting which would summarily and irrev-

ocably interdict the sale of liquor in coun

ties of the State. The Populists, for their

part, are not of the Western brand, but are,

many of them, at least of the Middle of the

Road variety represented by WATSON. Com-

bination with them, therefore, is more diffi-

cult than it has been found to be for either

Republicans or Democrats in some West-

There being no sound-money ticket candi-

date in the field for Governor, and both of

the rival nominees, ATCHISON and WRIGHT,

being committed to the free silver coinage

policy, the division of the vote in Georgia

to-morrow, and the measure of the Dem-

ocratic majority will be without significance

respecting the result of the November con-

test in that and other States. It is purely a

Law and Order.

The platform adopted by the Massachu-

setts State Republican Convention contains

some sensible and patriotic observations in

form which favor packing the Supreme

"Every man has the right to criticise the opinions of

that the appeal of the Chicago Convention to the Su-

preme Court 'as it may hereafter be constituted ' con-

tains and scarcely conceals the purpose of controlling

its judgments by adding to the number of its Justices.

As thus understood, we denounce this declaration as a threat to degrade to an instrument for the registra-

tion of party edicts the independent tribunal estab-

lished by the fathers, not only for the administration

of justice, but as well for the preservation of our Con-atitution, and the protection of the reserved rights

"The nation has no authority to protect any State against mere domestic violence, except upon the call of the State, but the President of the United States,

in pursuance of his constitutional obligation to "take

care that the laws be faithfully executed,' has the

right and duty to protect the property of the United States from injury or destruction, and maintain its

laws against all resistance, from whatever quarter it may come, and this to do anywhere and everywhe

The right denied by the Chicago platform was asserted

by Lixcotn, approved by Douglas, and sanctified by

the blood shed in the civil war. Through its exercis

maintain it, and transmit it unimpaired to the genera

must be maintained. The right of the Gov-

ernment to enforce the laws of the United

States must be maintained. The genuine

Democrats of Massachusetts and of every

State agree with the Massachusetts Repub-

licans as to these points as well as to the

necessity of maintaining the gold standard.

These are not questions of party, but of pa-

triotism, of honesty, of respect for law. And

the only sure way of contributing to the

triumph of patriotism, honesty, and respect

for law is to vote for McKINLEY and HOBART.

Mr. St. John's Stone for Labor.

in another column of this morning's SUN,

which are asked of the Bryanites by a street

railway conductor of Mobile. They touch

only the material relations between free

silver and wages. They were addressed

to several Alabama politicians, includ-

ing the Hon. JESSE F. STALLINGS,

member of Congress for the Second

Alabama district. The answers given

by Mr. STALLINGS at a recent political

meeting in Mobile, were pronounced by the

leading local advocate of BRYAN and SEW-

ALL, the Mobile Daily Register, to be "no

answer." "Mr. STALLINGS," said the Regis-

ter, "replies with an evasion and cludes at-

tention by the arts of the comedian. We

think he has given our cause a severe blow.'

Upon reading these remarks of our South

ern contemporary, Mr. WILLIAM P. St. JOHN,

the "Treasurer of the Democratic National

Committee and of the National Silver

party, Hotel Bartholdi, New York," felt

himself fired to attempt the job in which

Mr. STALLINGS had failed. And so he sent

While a perusal of them would constrain

the rational mind to conclude that they had

not even the juice of plausibility, neverthe-

less Mr. St. John's letter closes with a

statement of first-class importance to such

wage earners as have not yet reached a clear

his answers to Mobile, on Sept. 24.

Thirteen timely questions will be found

The independence of the Supreme Court

and liberties of the American people.

tions yet to come."

rule of decision as the final expression of the

ern States.

local affair.

and his congeners:

Democratic candidate.

bition rule by act of the Legislature.

St. John says: "We propose to increase the number of dollars in circulation and thereby diminish the purchas-ing value of each dollar, which will appear in the increased money value of all the prod-ucts of labor. Including the products of our farms. We shall thus increase the profits of all employers of labor, and there is a shall thus increase the profits of The question of prohibition in Georgia counties, therefore, is kept distinct from poif they will, to increase the pay of labor. When thus we have provided employers with profitable prices litical divisions, but in the present contest the Populists are supporting for Governor for their production, we shall leave it to organized Mr. WRIGHT, who is a Prohibitionist, and labor to demand its fair share of these increase who favors, so his supporters say, the extension of the prohibition system over a larger

The increased profits will be mainly on paper, for the reason that the gold dollar of to-day would be replaced by two BRYAN-ST. JOHN dollars of silver. After the panic, which even the wildest Bryanite does not deny will follow the election should the Boy Agitator be successful; after the industrial world has experienced a shock unparalleled in commercial history, and after business gets moving again on the new basis of a depreciated currency, the daily wage earner is to be invited to engage in the strike business on a scale wholly unprecedented, not to increase the share in production which he enjoys to-day, but to get it back again.

agrarian projects and designs, which have This makes the leading question between mountain districts and the thinly populated now and election day: How many men in rural districts. The Republicans of Georgia the United States will be fools enough to follow the BRYAN-ST. JOHN leadership and vote for BRYAN?

No Such Man Has Ever Been in the White House.

The Courter-Journal stated the exact truth, and stated the same squarely and compactly, in remarking that no person of Mr. BRYAN's intellectual and moral grade has ever been elected President, or has ever even been nominated for that office by any of the great parties.

Mr. BRYAN is fond of talking about classes," and he cannot therefore object to be classified. In mental equipment and solidity of character he falls away below the Presidential class. This is not because he is young. If he should live to be as old as one of the Bible patriarchs, it would be just the same. Some commonplace men have occupied the White House: but scan the list of our Presidents and you will find no individual whom impartial appraisement would grade so low.

Not only on account of what he represents, but also on account of what his personal dimensions are, it is an imperative duty of patriotism to reject this candidate at the polls four weeks from to-day. Neither the interests nor the dignity of the United States would be safe in the hands of a "statesman" of BRYAN's class.

Fraud: Vote It Down!

To declare that the United States shall pay its great debt in dollars worth fifty cents each, and that all private debts may be paid in the same way, would be to enact that fraud shall be the rule. Yet that is the sum and substance of the BRYAN plan for the free coinage of silver.

It is a misfortune, unquestionably great, and, so far as it has gone, irremediable, that any considerable number of citizens of the United States could be found to countenance such a proposition, coupled as it is with the sinister threat against the integrity of the country's highest court, and the power of the law to protect the public from the anarchy of riot. It is beyond human ability now to prevent the success or failure of this lamentable effort from being decided by a mere majority vote. The BRYAN party, calling themselves Democrats, have precipitated the issue whether or not the United States, the proudest nation on earth, is to be written down a swindler, a cheat abroad and at home. All that we can do under the circumstances is to do the best we can, and that will be to make the regard to those parts of the Chicago plat- national majority against fraud and against the degradation of this country to Court and granting license to riot to DEBS dishonor and discredit so overwhelming that, after the election has been decided, the whole campaign for repudiation and

the courts of justice as he will, to refuse to accept the | social disorder will fade into forgetfulness. The vote of every man who esty to dishonesty is needed in every State. Pile votes up in every State in one vast heap for the candidate for President whose triumph means the preservation of the United States' honor and the final erasure of the scars which repudiation has put upon us already. That candidate's name is WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY.

A Popocratic Senator.

The Hon. JOHN L. MITCHELL, a Senator in Congress from Wisconsin, and hitherto a Democrat, is going to vote for the Popocratic ticket. His reasons are so curious a specimen of inconsequence that one wonders how he ever got into Congress or beyond the infant school. "I am a sound-money man," he says, "but I intend to vote for BRYAN. I intend to vote for BRYAN because I am a Democrat. Though I don't believe in free silver, I don't propose to set myself up against the great majority of my party. The Chicago Convention was a regularly organized Convention."

Which is the same as saying, because I am a Democrat, I am going to vote for a man who is not a Democrat; and I am going to vote for free silver because a lot of delegates to the Chicago Convention believed in it.

If Mr. MITCHELL had read the newspapers during the Chicago Convention, he would know that it was an irregularly organized Convention. It admitted a fraudulent delegation from Michigan. The great Mr. BRYAN himself crept in as a member of an irregular delegation from Nebraska.

Mr. MITCHELL thinks he is a Democrat, but he is not. A Democrat has Democratic principles. Mr. MITCHELL is ready to swallow the strongest dose of Populism and anarchy, because he had rather be regular than right. This year, he is neither.

A Poor Sort of Patriot,

When it was announced last week that Mr. FRANCIS R. LASSITER had resigned his office as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia because the Attorney-General objected to his active participation in the Presidential campaign in behalf of Mr. BRYAN, we called attention to the fact that Mr. ROBERT H. ROY, the Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, was exhibiting like activity in the interest of the sound-money Democrats in Brooklyn. While expressing sympathy with Mr. Roy's efforts in the cause of sound money, we avowed our inability to perceive why the Attorney-General should be so harsh with his representative in Virginia and so lenient with his representative in New York.

Mr. Roy himself seems to recognize the difficulty of making any valid distinction between his case and that of Mr. LASSITER. Accordingly he also has determined to resign. But resign what? Not his office under the Federal Government, as Mr. LASSIunderstanding of the free-silver campaign. I TER did, but his position as Secretary of the

local option to all the voters of that county, subject to the condition that such a question a question, that "wages advance more cratic party in Kings county! slowly than prices of commodities," Mr.

The Virginian District Attorney, Bryanite though he be, cared more for his party than for his office. The Long Island Assistant District Attorney, boasting of his principles as an honest-money Democrat, cares more for his office than for his party, and makes

his preference painfully manifest. If that be patriotism, Brooklyn may make the most of it!

Tom and Bill.

There is one refreshing thing about TOM WATSON, and it differentiates him very sharply from his partner on the Populist ticket. He says what he means. He is not afraid. He doesn't insinuate. He talks plainly. In a speech at Stone Mountain he described the present campaign as Mr. BRYAN is really conducting it:

" I thought from the first that this campaign should be made on sectional lines-the South and West against the North and East. That is the real issue, and why not be honest and say so? Our interests are opposed to those of the North. The interests of the West are antagonistic to those of the East. We ought to fight it out on that line, and, if we are whipped at the ballot box, accept the result, and if we should win, then the North and East should accept the resuit. Relief must come from the South and West. In the North the plutocrats have the masses down."

In the Chicago Convention TILLMAN struck the note of sectionalism. Although he was hypocritically rebuked by Jones, sectionalism remained a Popocratic issue, and Mr. BRYAN has used it. In spite of his spectacular tour in the East, he is a sectionalist, striving to set section against section, even as he is striving to set citizens engaged in one occupation against citizens engaged in another. No patriotic business, but at east he might be honest about it.

The difference between WATSON and BRYAN is that Tom is a dervish and BRYAN is a fakir.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, who has been campaigning in the interior of this State, says that "the only danger we have is overconidence." That is not a real danger, unless the optimism leads the overconfident to neglect the practical duty of voting. But who is there thus far that is sorry to deny himself the personal satisfaction of assisting in squelching Bryantsm ?

There are a number of really humorous perormers in the l'opocratic company, of which the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is the star. and it may foment jealousies among them to single out an individual member for special commendation, yet it is growing to be the opinion of the best students and critics of the BRYAN show that the Hon. JAMES K. Jones of Arkansas is by far the most startling, unctuous, and original eccentric comedian in the supporting company. His specialty is political news, and the solemnity with which he gives it is droller than HARRY BLOOD-GOOD OF LUKE SCHOOLCRAPT WAS ever able to impart to a burlesque lecture. For instance, when he got back to Chicago the other day, he at once proceeded to produce "news of a most encouraging nature." Not only did he bring down the house by declaring that "the free-silver nomince will receive the largest majority ever given to any Presidential candidate. but he carned a recall by saying that "he returned from the East with renewed courage, and his hopes for swinging New York and Pennsylvania into line for BRYAN have been greatly increased." Jones is simply and compoundly delicious. One of the best men in BRYAN'S Minstrels. Who would have thought it of him? But, then, who would have expected SINJUN to come out so strong?

There is a strong demand that Senator Till-max should conflue himself hereafter to the bowels of the carth.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Don't try to discredit your own witness. Mr. FILLMAN is one of the most distinguished of Popocratic statesmen. The only complaint against him on the part of the Popocrats is that he is too frank. When he talks about taking the Supreme Court by the throat he is only translating the Chicago platform into plain language. He makes gooseflesh come out all over the hypocrites of his party. That is the trouble

The Hon. ISHAM G. HARRIS of Tennessee has been viewing the political landscape o'er from a coign of vantage in Washington, a city noted for its advantages to the student of public opinion. He has seen the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, the great chieftain of the Popocratic prediction service. He has probably seen the Hon, MARION BUTLER of the Populist forecast bureau. He must have seen the invaluable DIFFENDERFER of the Silver party. How can anybody know anything without DIFFENDERFER? DIFFENDERFER is the mightlest intellect in the Silver party. Senator Hannis has milked all these minds, and he knows just what the situation is. "I am not a betting man," says he, "but if I should be placed in a position where I would be compelled to lay a wager upon the result in New York, I should lay it upon BRYAN." It will be seen that Mr. HARRIS has wealth within his grasp, but he will not bet unless he is forced to. He is content to wait and take his share of the vast additions to the wealth of the country which are to be made by the simple expedient of splitting every dollar in

I have no doubt of my election.-WILLIAM

You have no doubt of anything.

The Repudiation organs spend a good deal of time in gabbling about " coercion" and "inimidation," but there is no exact geography to their charges, and the intimidated and coerced continue to be ghosts haunting the Repudiation mind. A despatch to the Chicago Tribune from Milwaukee does, however, report an effort at coercion. It avers that "the Federated Trades Council, it is claimed, is making an attempt to coerce all of its members to support W. J. BRYAN. Any who refuse, it is said, are not only subjected to social ostracism in labor circles, but are liable to expulsion from the organization." The despatch further asserts that resolutions are pending in the Council to expel Mr. JAMES G. FLINT, President of the Street Railway Men's Union, for the crime of making Republican speeches. If these stories of coercion are true, they should be told to Mr. BRYAN at once. His passionate young heart longs to well into indignant denunciation of the oppressor.

gentleman of Kansas City, Missouri sends us a Popocratic campaign document, which he says is extensively circulated thereabouts, containing the often exposed forgery of the letter attributed to "J. FRANCIS FORSYTHE, No. 11 Wall street." There is no such person at that or any other Wall street number. There is no such name in the New York directory. in the banking business or any other. The let ter is a fraud pure and simple.

Four weeks only now remain before the election. It is the last month of a campaign which has already lasted for about three months; a very remarkable campaign. BRYAN started out with the confidence, and undoubtedly the sincere conviction, that a political revolution was going to give him the vote of every State. Now he has returned to the West after having been compelled to acknowledge his defeat in the entire East. His campaign is without organization anywhere. There is nothing behind it except unreasoning discontent. He has made out no case which appeals to inelligent men, and none is made out for him by the comparatively few Democratic newspapers which are supporting him. His and their appeal is simply to blind prejudice and wild envy and jealousy. He has been going backward steadily since the day of his nomination last July. Is there, then, any reason for supposing that he can recover his lost ground and get ahead in the four weeks of the canvas

yet remaining? If the sentiment in his favor was to continue it needed to be kept hot; but in disputably it has been cooling off under the influence of reflection and argument. If he did not go in with a rush, as he himself so cou fidently expected to go, it was all up with him. But the rush has proved to be the other way. Be sure and get in your vote for McKINLEY and HOBART to make it a rout.

The Hon. JAMES K. JONES is reported as getting his sole exercise by jumping up and down, with a handful of moonbeams for dumb-bells. After a course of this diversion he is able to say that "the free-silver nominee will receive the largest majority of the electoral college ever given to a Presidential candidate. It is suspected, however, that when Mr. Jones has not been using the moonbeam dumbbells he is much less confident. Indeed, some per sons believe that the only thing of which he feels really sure is that the Hon, JAMES K. Jones will succeed himself as a Senator in Congress from Arkansas next March.

FREE SILVER ON THE RIO GRANDE. Effect on Wages and Louns of the Fluctua

tions of the Mexican Bollar, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The people on the Texas side of the Rio Grande have always voted for sound money. Their practical experience in the use of free silver since about 1878 is an object lesson that requires no politi-cal orator to elucidate. Mexican money circulates freely and is received by business men a its gold value, but the laborer takes it at par, as the following will show:

From 1876 to date the wages of day labor have been 75 cents in Mexican coin. Mexican dollars were worth as much as gold dollars in 1876, while now they are worth about 50 cents. This is a reduction of one-half in the rate of wages. The reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life during the past twenty years enables the laborer to buy as much with his 37% cents as he did with his 75 cents, and he does not complain. But the fact is undeniable that his wages have not increased, while the money in which he is paid has depreciated one-half. A few weeks ago the writer contracted to pay brick masons 700 Mexican dollars for work on a chimney. Mexican dollars were then worth 54 cents, and the masons should have received \$378 in gold for their work; but siver fell to 51 cents, and their 700 Mexican dollars were worth only \$357.

cents, and their 700 Mexican dollars were worth only \$357. In 1892 I borrowed 2,500 Mexican dollars, payable in one year, I sold the \$2,500 at 64 cents, and received \$1,600 in gold, currency, and American silver. At maturity of the loan I bought the 2,500 Mexican dollars at 54 cents, costing a total of \$1,350. The lender lost \$250 of his principal, and, although I paid ten per cent, interest, still I made \$30 by the transaction, besides having the free use of \$1,000 for one year. That is free silver sure enough, and if that is what Mr. Bryan will bring about, all borrowers are hish.

borrowers are his n.
It is often the case that laborers who have worked three or four days of the week while silver was at 54 cents are paid off Saturdays when their wages are worth 50 or 51 cents, as Mexican free silver fluctuates daily. Would not American free silver fluctuate also? Or are we work as the control of the silver fluctuate also? Americans able to control the natural laws of rade? Sound Money Democrat.

A WORKINGMAN'S QUESTIONS.

An Open Letter to Some Free-sliver Poli-Part of the United States.

I rom the Mobile Register.
GENTLEMEN: Noticing the advertisement of the fact hat you will address the great Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting on Saturday night, I hope it may not be treated as presumption for on who earns his daily bread by his daily toil," and who is, therefore. vitally interested in the paramount issue of this cam paign, to approach you who are leaders of your party for information. It is to me a matter of no concern whether the position of ex-Gov. Jones and other Alabama gold Democrats is consistent or inconsistent. I do not care whether Pryan is a bolter or not. The reconstruction of Alabama by the Republican party twenty-five years ago belongs to the dead past. The isage of the campaign for the Gubernatorial nomination between tapt. Johnson and the Hon. R. H. Clarke may concern some people. but it possesses no interest for me. I want to know how I will be affected by having the financial plank of the Chicago platform made the law of this country. With this purpose in view, I respectfully request that one or all of you answer the following questions:

First-Will the free coinage of sliver at a ratio of 16 to I increase the rate of wages now paid the working men in the United States? If you say it will, please name me some free-coinage country in which the workingmen are paid wages as high as they now re

ceive in the United States.

Second—We are not only interested in the rate of wages, but also in the purchasing power of the money in which wages are paid. Is there a free-colnage country in the world where a workingman can buy as outhry in the world where a workingman can buy as nuch for a dollar as he can now in the United States? Third—Mr. Beyan and other advocates of free coinage claim that it will increase the price of all commodities. If it should increase the price of the things which the workingman has to buy and does not correspondingly increase his wages, will be not be most

seriously affected by the change?

I ourth. Is it true that between 1800 and 1805, when the currency was inflated with paper, that the price of all commodities rose 116 per cent, while wages only rose 43 per cent. ?

Fifth-If wages only increased about one third as much as the price of things for which wages had to be exchanged between 1860 and 1865, when hundreds of thousands of laborers were in the field as sold ers do Sixth-The railroads of the country derive their in

comes exclusively from freight and passenger tariffs that are practically fixed by laws enforced by State and inter-State commissions. If free columns the price of all the commodities necessary to the operation of railroads, and their income is kept down by law, can the large tody of men employed in the service hope for an increase of wages? As a matter of fact, would not a cut in wages be about the only way in which the railroads could meet the increased cost of operation?

operated under municipal ordinances which fix their income at 5 cents per passenger carried. If Mr. Bryan is right in saying free coinage will increase prices of all commodities used by street rallways, can you advise the conductors, motormen, and other street rail way employees of this city to vote for free coinage with the hope of improving their condition?

Eighth—As I understand it, your party has for years

made war on a protective tariff because it increased the cost of the necessaries of life. If Mr. Bryan is right, will not free columns in this respect be just a-Will it not also create a gigantic trust and make a market by law for the property of the silver mine wner at double its value

Ninth-Is it true that on the Santa Fo Railroad operated partly in the United States and partly n Mexico, the laborer on the American shie r ceives an American sliver dollar, while just acros-the imaginary line, on the Mexican side, the may master with the American sliver dollar buys two Mexican aliver dollars with which he pays for two days' work ?

Tenth: Why is it that 371% grains of sliver with the stamp of gold standard America on it will buy 754 grains of silver with the stamp of silver standard Mexico on it? Eleventh-If you say it is because the silver dollar in

America is maintained at par with good by the Government, when the credit of the Government is removed by free coinage and silver stands on its merits, will not the American silver dollar sink to the value of the Mexican dollar, and will not the American workingman who receives it be put upon the low level of the Mexican laborer?

Twelfth-Mr. liryan says that gold has appreciated. That under the gold standard the gold dollar has grown in value from 100 to 200 cents. Wages in this unter are paid in gold or the equivalent. The rate of wages has risen since 157d. If the American work-ingman receives as many dollars for a day's work now as he did prior to 1873, and these dollars have grown in value from 100 to 200 cents, do you not think he would be unwise to awap it for a dollar that Mr. liryan frankly tells him would be worth only haif as much : Thirteenth-Will the workingman, under free olnage, have to work as hard and as many hours for

dollar as he does now? Upon your answers to the foregoing questions dopends the vote of myself and a large number of workngmen of this community who have made up their minds that the interest of themselves and their fam-lies is superior to any question of allegiance to party. Very respectfully. W. I. TIMBURLAKE Conductor Mobile Street Rallway.

Repudiation, Configuration, and Destruction

He who the right of ownership attacks— No matter how his true intent's disguised, Nor whether he be liryan, George, or Debs. Or Tillman, or the fool who follows them Attacks man's oldest and most sacred right, If some are honest, they are darkly led In evil paths that to destruction tend: But hate and envy are their common faults, And like the woives, they snari, and howl, and tear The moral sense which differentiates The human from the brute in them is void. And they are enemies of all mankind.

FRANK CHAMBERS.

This Is What They Are Teaching the

Children in the Finahing High School. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Tuesday evening last the Board of Education of Flushing held one of its regular meetings at the High School building. Beside other important husiness transacted, audience was given to a citizen who made an emphatic protest against the further use of the text book "American Literature" now in use in the Flushing High School. Its authors are Julian Hawthorns and Leonard Lemmon, the latter of whom is Superintendent of schools in Sherman, Tex. The protest against its use sets forth some very curious if not astounding features of the book, which in your correspondent's mind randers the book absolutely worthless as well as injurious

It is published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. sectionalism and prejudice are apparent throughout the entire work. In the preface the authors cite the names of one Missourian and three Texans as their main accessories, aid, and authorities. Edgar Alian Poe receives a very severe and unjust criticism, which says of him, among other things, "that as regarded his human and social relations he was neither more nor less than insane;" that he was a continuous and unblushing recipient of charity that while he was possessed of a nature entirely unsympathetic, he was constantly preying on others' sympathy, "Ever undeservedly dependent on the bounty of women," &c., &c.

as a text book.

Of Walt Whitman, the text book says that "He attracts attention; so do the gambols of a bull in a china shop"; that it is his "barbaric yawp" that enchants readers and not the philosophy of human brotherhood; "that the coarse, primitive quality of his intellect" rendered him incapable of receiving cultivation' that "much of his apparent originality is cer tainly due to his remarkable ignorance"; that be his philosophy new or old his own writings poems, chants, yawps, or whatever they may speems, chants, yawps, or whatever they may be termed are inconsistent with it "; that "his thoughts are worthless"; that "searching through the repulsive wilderness of his pages we not seldom stumble upon something that might have been worth preserving had of not been distorted and degraded by perverse treatment," and much more of the same sort.

There is not a word of mention made of the same sort.

There is not a word of mention made of the same sort.

Five lines are graciously accorded to Abraham Lincoln, who is referred to "as in no sense a literary man, but still among America's history makers."

literary man, but still among America's history makers."

To Jefferson Davis, in nearly a page of space, the highest compliment is given as being a man of high culture, a brilliant statesman, and a writer of candor and reasonable impartiality, "and the reader is made to recognize the personal integrity and devotion of the Southern leaders and heroism of her people." The titles of Mr. Davis's books, "Memoirs," "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate States, and "A Short History of the Confederate States of America," are set out in full, and they are said to be "important works of history." Mention is made also of Alexander H. Stephens and his War Between the States, "and he is said to be "an ominently liminous writer on constitutional construction."

tional construction."

No other civil war histories are mentioned in this so-called text book on American literature. The writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe are referred to as "The best of them not being sound literature and possessing no virtues to preserve them from oblivion."

One and one-half pages are devoted to John C. Calhoun and an analysis of his State sovereignity doctrines.

One and one-haif pages are devoted to John C. Cathoun and an analysis of his State sovereignity doctrines.

Danlei Webster is referred to as "having won the gratitude of posterity" by the delivery of his speech of March 7, 1850, wherein he aivocated the passage of the Mason Fuctive Slave bill. Louisa Alcott and Phobe and Alice Cary are dismissed with noother notice than the dates of their birth and death, while to Charles Egbert Craidock (Miss Murfee), a Southern lady, more than a page of most favorable review is given, and the titles of everything she ever wrote are set forth in full. Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Baitis Hymn of the Republic," is not mentioned. Sidney V. Lanier and George Washington Cable, ex-Confederate soldiers, get a page or two each of most favorable mention. Gens. William T. Sherman, Phil Sheridan, and George B. McCiellan, all contributors to our civil war history, are bunched together, and get five lines of mention.

John G. Whittier is described as "uneducated, narrow, and prejudiced." The pupils are told that, "judged by the literary standard, the value of his abolition verse was comparatively small," while it is admitted "that when his true genius is in the ascendant Whittier is a simple, charming, and original poet" implying that when he selected other topics than those pertaining to human freedom his education and genius were all right.

But this book to be appreciated should be carefully examined throughout. A disposition to extol obscure and unknown writers of the South and belittle as far as possible the North-

But this book to be appreciated should be carefully examined throughout. A disposition to extol obscure and unknown writers of the South and belittle as far as possible the Northern writers, especially those whose life and work were identified with the abolition cause, is manifest. For instance, on the page given to William Gilpore Simms of Charlestown it is said that "we have been hearing more of the South of late and are likely to hear more yet in the future. Indeed, it is more than possible that another generation may flid us receiving our best literature from that part of the country." I may refer, lightly, to nearly a page of laudation of Julian Hawthorne, and fourteen solid pages given to his father. Nathaniel, as well as the use of the name Hawthorne to cover a period of history of American letters, straddling Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Bayard Taylor, J. G. Holland, and others. This era is described as "From Hawthorne to Bret Harte," which heading appears on the tops of more than 100 pages. Will you kindly give to your correspondent and to other patrons of the Flushing schools who are equally interested your opinion of this work, and whether it may be regarded as a proper guide to either the student or the general reader in forming a judgment of the writers of our country?

American. FLUSHING, Oct. 4.

THE VISIT OF NICHOLAS II.

Paris Bedecked for Her Guest. Paris is crowded for the greeting of the Czar.

The cable has told of throngs walking the streets unable to find lodgings. The city is in such gala attire that visitors may well crowd to see it. Germany gave the Czar a fine military show at Görlitz, but France will try to outdo her by a magnificent review of 80,000 troops at Chalons. England did not stint the display of bunting on her snips at l'ortsmouth, but upon this, despite frowning weather, followed a great naval pageant and reception yesterday at Cherbourg

Of the escutcheons and oriflammes, the arches and festoons of flowers and flags at the French capital, our contemporary, the Herald, furnishes a glowing description. Double rows of gilttipped masts line the boulevards, the Champs Elysées, and the principal streets, and from the masts float the red, white, and blue colors :

The terrasse of the Tulleries gardens bristles with masts like a porcupine, while in the arches and hang, ing in festoons everhead, reaching across the boule, var is, are red, yellow, and green globes, radiant in anishine, but which will be still more brilliant a night when lighted by centrelty. All the publ buildings and monuments, especially the Invalides, Trocadero Palace, Are de Triomphe, opera, and Colonne Ventione, are encircled with rows of white epaque globes for electric disminations, which have e appearance of pear neckbees.
The line de la Paix is artistically arranged with

puls green trelliswork to support artificial flowers which will make that graceful thoroughfare, so dea to the hearts of all fashionably dressed women, no matter from what part of the world they come, look like a chrysanthemum garden

The chestnut trees sucleding the Road Point des Champs Eless coare being decorated with innumerable paper roses, thousands upon each tree, and the effect is charming. One tree is all crimson, the next tree is show white, then another is blooming out in a mordelicate shade of pink, the whole forming a narmony in colors, lighted by myrinds of festoons of gas jets, which hang in one continuous chain from every lamp post between the Arc de Tromphe and the Palace de

la Concorde a distance of a good mile.

Every house facing the principal streets is being decorated with French and Russian flags and decorated with Prench and Russian flags and caputcheons with the arms of Poris and the Prench and Russian colors—red, white, and alue. Yellow flags with the imperial Russian ragle and crewn are not used in the decorations in a cordance with an official request that the imperial Russian flag be reserved for these biddings which may be occupied by the Crar or a member of the bisperial family. The masts erceted shout the streets of Paris are painted channols color except those in trust of the trustian Funtaria, which are in gold. Hose about the Otelisk of St. Mark's are Joined by Rubes of colored class—a species of ornament callet "solells," or suns—futerspersed with the intrals of the French republic.

All the honors and festivities of the Czar's All the honors and restrictes of the Czar's tour hitherto seem only like introductory pleasures and ceremonies leading up to the climax at Paris. And whatever the political results of the visit, the artistic success of the reception seems assured.

L'quor Men Opposed to Bryan.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Just a straw as to how strong Bryan is in one line of trade. Heft New York on Aug. 27 on a business trip, visiting jobbers only in the liquor ness trib, visiting powers only in the inquor trade. I am telling you the truth when I write that throughout Connecticut. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and through New York State to this point I have met many Democratis, but not a single one who expressed himself as fay-

orable to Bryan.

Twenty Years a Reader of The Sum.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 27.

LITERATURE-AN ODD TEXT BOOK. THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Its Industry and Unefalness-Legisl WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.-The busy and efficient work of the revenue marine during the present year leads to the hope that Congress

may at the coming session enact some de-

sired laws to promote its efficiency. The revenue cutiers, starting out early in the season, have this year performed the entire sealing patrol duty in the North Pacific and Behring sea, which formerly called for a large paval force to aid in performing it. As result of this vigilance, six vessels, including both British and American, have been seized for poaching within the prohibited area. It has also performed a great part of the patrol duty along the Atlantic and Gulf coast to prevent the violation of our neutrality laws there, a single naval vessel only being sta-

tioned at Key West to aid it. But these duties, ranging from the tropics to the Arctic circle, are two among many performed by the revenue marine. Its ressels cruise habitually hundreds of thousands of miles, patrolling our entire seaboard, enforcing the customs laws and the quarantine regulations, checking smuggling, aiding vessels in distress, suppressing mutinies on merchant vessels, attending to the lighthouses and the buoys, executing the laws in regard to the license, enrollment, and registry of ships, and to signal lights, life boats, and steamship as also the number of passengers allowed to our immigrant ships. In short, it serves as our coastwise constabulary affort, with never-ending tasks, performed with untiring vigilance, both by day and by night,

For years, nevertheless, this useful service has labored under the disadvantage of being considered as a civil, instead of a naval or military organization, and accordingly has been deprived of rights, privileges, and means of advancement enjoyed by the army, the navy, and the marine corps. All these have, for example, a regular retired list for officers, and they also have longevity pay. The revenue cutter service has neither, and yet the orlinary pay of its officers is less than that of corresponding grades in the navy. It also does not enjoy the furlough privileges granted to the army and the navy, and, in fact, if an officer is absent from duty by reason of illness, even should that illness result from his extra exertions in the discharge of his duties to the Government, his pay is docked, thus making him suffer for his fidelity. The naval officer is entitled to a month's leave of absence each year, with full pay, but if the revenue marine officer takes even a week or a day in ten years to visit his family, he must atone for the liberty by having his wages cut down. The naval officer, if placed on waiting orders, is entitled to transportation to his resi-

atone for the liberty by having his wages cut down. The naval officer, if placed on waiting orders, is entitled to transportation to his residence, but not so with the revenue marine officer. The former, if aggrieved, may have a trial by his peers, but not so the latter.

These are examples of the singular differences which exist, founded on a technical distinction. The revenue marine, belonging, as it does, to the Treasury Department, is declared to be an organization of civilians, although its officers are regularly educated like those at Annapolis, and they and their men are uniformed and armed, the discipline and drill of a revenue cutter being as marked as those of a man of war, and the ship having a regular battery composed of guns like those in the naval service. It would be something if the anxiety to make this a purely civil service took the form of civing it the privileges, at least, of the latter. But while the letter carrier has his work confined to eight hours, usually in the day time, and has a regular vacation, besides the privilege of home life when not on duty, the revenue marine officer is always on luty, and usually is in cramoed quarters, with great responsibilities and often hardships and perils. This last is all right, but it is so only because his is a naval and military duty, and not purely civilian.

One of the principal needs of the revenue marine, not only in justice to its officers, but for the sake of an efficient Government service, has been that of a regular retired list. The chief reason, apparently, why it was not granted long ago was that retirement should not be accorded to a civil service. It was urged thas if this were done in the case of the revenue marine was crippled in its efficiency by carrying many superannuated or otherwise disabled officers on its active rolls, necause there was nowhere else for them to go. They not only were unable to perform any duty thereserves, but barred the promotion of the active list half pay the source of the revenue marine service, and unde

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Mr. Leonard Courtney, who was a prominent can

didate for the Speakership of the House of Con mons two years ago, is threatened with total blindness.

Heer is being bottled now in Germany in siphone that hold fifteen, twenty-five, and forty glasses, When drawn the beer is said to be as fresh as if drawn from the wood.

Friedrich Haase, now 70 years of age, to publishing his memoirs in Moderne Kunst. His first appearance on the stage was at Welmar t He acted in New York in 1869 and again in 1882. Since Prince Max of Saxony has been assigned

to St. Boniface in Whitechapel a great change has come over the congregation, rich tuft hunters from the west end crowding out the poor, among who

Rappipes are becoming a fashionable instrument for ladies in Brilish drawing rooms, it is said. Lady Elspeth Campbell, the Duke of Argyll's granddaughter, who is a skilled performer, having introduced the fashion. The pipes for parlor us are richly decorated and specially toned.

Benjamin West's "The Raising of Lazarus" which was the altar plece under the reredos of Winchester Cathedral, is offered for sale, because the restoration of the reredos makes the picture unsuitable for the place it has held. It is the only deture by an American that has ever been used as an altar piece for an English cathedral.

A swelve year old boy at Parma has just had his heart washed. He was suffering from acute pericarditis, and his doctor, using an lustrument invented by Prof. Riva, drew off the purulent serou matter in the sac, and then washed the heart and its scrofibrour covering with a solution of bibor ate of sods. The boy recovered rapidly. A hydrostatic method for examining the abdo-

nen has been explained by Dr. M. See to the Paris Académie de Médicine. He submerges the patiens completely in a bath, when the abdominal walls tend to float upward, relieving the pressure on the viscers and enabling a more easy and accurate observation of the organs to be made by palpation. German schoolmasters, not graduates of the tealschulen and Gymnasia, will be allowed to serve ar one-year volunteers in the army after 1900 on passing the examinations of the ries to which they are trained. They are to be kept together as much as possible and fitted to be non-commissioned officers of the reserve. They will not pay for this privilege, as the "einjährige freiwil-

Considerable importance is given by European newspapers to an order which they assert the Emperor of Russia has recently signed, making a flag of three horizontal bands, white, blue, and red, with the white on top and the red at the bottom, the national flag of Russia. The white flag with the blue St. Andrew's cross is retained for the navy and the yellow flag with the black eagle as the imperial flag. In France this is regarded as the adoption of the French tri-color and a new assertion of the Franco-Brusslan alliance. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing new in the described, for it has long been the regular Ru mercantile flag.